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(C) Requiring periodic reporting to an officer of the court (including a probation officer).

(D) Involving supervision by an officer of the court (including a probation officer). For example, a sentence suspended on sole condition that the offender must not commit a like offense in the next 12 months does not bar waiver consideration.

(vi) *For prior service personnel.* Although the applicant must reveal all offenses committed, only those require a waiver that are committed during and/or subsequent to the last period of honorable service, and/or those not previously revealed. For Reserve Component personnel of any Service, waivers are required for all offenses shown that require a waiver, whether or not a waiver was authorized for entry into the Reserve Component. Waivers granted to enter the Reserve Components are not valid for Regular Army enlistment.

(d) *Waiting period.* The waiting period following release from civil restraint gives the individual an opportunity to demonstrate a satisfactory adjustment and the Army a basis to judge the applicant's rehabilitation before enlistment.

(e) *Required investigations.* If the applicant does or does not admit a record (to include arrests, charges, juvenile court judgments, and convictions), and the enlisting agency has reason to believe a record exists, enlistment action will be held in abeyance pending an investigation.

(f) *Civil restraint.* (1) If all civil restraint is ended and there is substantial evidence of rehabilitation as a law-abiding member of a civil community, the applicant may be processed for enlistment.

(2) Recruiting personnel will not help directly or indirectly in the release of an individual from a pending charge so that he or she may enlist in the Army as an alternative to further prosecution or further juvenile court proceedings. Equally important, recruiting personnel will in no way contribute, either tacitly or expressly, to the false notion that the Army condones such a practice. Persons subject to a pending charge are not eligible for enlistment. Therefore, they are not eli-

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gible for preenlistment processing to determine their mental and medical eligibility.

(g) *Restrictions on help.* Recruitment personnel will not help in any way to secure the release of individuals from any type of civil restraint so that these individuals may enlist or start reenlistment processing. The term "civil restraint" includes confinement, probation, parole, and suspended sentence. Persons under civil restraint that makes them ineligible for enlistment are not eligible for preenlistment processing to determine their mental and medical eligibility for enlistment.

§ 571.4 Periods of enlistment.

Enlistments are authorized for periods of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 years. The enlistee's option determines the number of years.

§ 571.5 Enlistment options.

Personnel who enlist in the Regular Army for 2 or more years are authorized certain initial assignment choices. They must meet the criteria given in AR 601-210. Also, a valid Army requirement must exist for the skill under which enlisted.

PART 575—ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 3012, 4331, 70A Stat. 157, 238; 10 U.S.C. 3012, 4331-4355.

SOURCE: 44 FR 11781, Mar. 2, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 575.1 Military Academy.

(a) *Organization and administration.*

(1) The United States Military Academy is under the general direction and supervision of the Department of the Army. The Secretary of the Army has designated the Chief of Staff of the Army as the officer in direct charge of all matters pertaining to West Point.

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(2) The immediate government and military command of the Academy and the military post at West Point are vested in the Superintendent. In the absence of the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent, if present for duty, shall have such government and command. The Dean of the Academic Board has charge of the faculty and all academic work, and acts as representative of the academic departments and as adviser on academic matters to the Superintendent. The Commandant of Cadets is in charge of the administration and training of the Corps of Cadets and is also head of the Department of Tactics.

(b) *Mission.* The mission of the United States Military Academy is to educate, train, and motivate the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate shall have the character, leadership, and other attributes essential to progressive and continuing development throughout a career of exemplary service to the Nation as an officer of the Regular Army.

(c) *Courses of instruction.* Courses include academic education and military training. In accomplishing its mission, the Military Academy strives to develop in each cadet the following traits:

(1) The knowledge, skill, intellectual curiosity, discipline, and motivation provided by a sound education in the arts and sciences requisite for continued professional and intellectual growth.

(2) A highly developed sense of personal honor and professional ethics.

(3) Professional and personal commitment to the responsibilities of an officer for soldiers.

(4) Selflessness.

(5) The willing acceptance of responsibility for personal actions and the actions of subordinates.

(6) The initiative and good judgment to take appropriate action in the absence of instructions or supervision.

(7) Physical and moral courage.

(8) The physical strength, endurance, and conditioning habits required of a soldier.

§ 575.2 Admission; general.

(a) In one major respect, the requirements for admission to the United States Military Academy differ from

the normal requirements for admission to a civilian college or university; each candidate must obtain an official nomination to the Academy. The young person interested in going to West Point should, therefore, apply for a nomination from one of the persons authorized to make nominations listed in § 575.4. In the application, each prospective candidate should request a nomination to the United States Military Academy, and give residence, reasons for wanting to enter the Academy, and status of education and training.

(b) A candidate's mental qualifications for admission are determined by performance on one of the regularly administered College Entrance Examination Board series of tests. The Military Academy will consider scores made on the tests which are offered in December, January, March, and May at more than 700 College Board Test Centers throughout the United States and abroad. In general, a center will be within 75 miles of the candidate's home. Candidates register for the prescribed tests in accordance with the regularly published instructions of the College Board and pay the required fee directly to the College Board.

(c) The candidate's physical qualifications are determined by a thorough medical examination and physical aptitude test. To qualify, a candidate must be in good health, have good vision and hearing, have no deformities, and have the physical strength, endurance, coordination, and agility of active persons in their late teens. The medical examination and physical aptitude tests are held at selected military installations throughout the country (and overseas) on the Thursday and Friday preceding the regularly scheduled March administration of the College Board tests.

§ 575.3 Appointments; sources of nominations.

Admission to the Military Academy is gained by appointment to one of the cadetships authorized by law. Graduation of the senior class normally leaves about 915 vacancies each year. Candidates are nominated to qualify for these vacancies the year prior to admission. Those nominees appointed enter the Academy the following July